

The Gazette of India



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No. 8]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1957

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 16th February 1957.—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
14A	No. 7. ITC(PN)/57, dated the 9th February 1957	Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.	Submission of applications for import of goods both as an established importer and actual user.
14B	No. 8-ITC(PN)/57, dated the 9th February 1957	Ditto.	Import of Liquor Hydrogen Peroxide under licences for Drugs and Medicines during January—June 1957 licensing period.
15	No. 9-ITC(PN)/57, dated the 11th February 1957	Ditto.	Utilisation of soft currency licences for imports from the Dollar area during January—June 1957 period.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 18th February 1957

No. 16-Pres/57.—The President is pleased to give orders for publication in the Gazette of India of the name of the following Sapper mentioned in the despatches received by the Minister for Defence from the Chief of the Army Staff:

No: 1300034 Sapper VENKATASWAMY, 433 Field Coy. Engineers.

2. The President has also been pleased to order deletion of the name of 130034 Sapper MUTHUKRISHNAN,

433 Field Coy. Engineers published in Notification No. 11-Pres/52, dated the 26th January, 1952.

C. S. VENKATACHAR, Secy.

PLANNING COMMISSION

New Delhi, the 12th February 1957

No. PO(SR)69/56—Dr. H. Hussain Zaheer, President, Association of Scientific Workers of India, Regional Laboratory, Hyderabad has been appointed as a member of the Panel of Scientists whose constitution was announced in Planning Commission Resolution No. PC(SR)69/56, dated the 10th April, 1956.

B. V. IYENGER, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 12th February 1957

No. F. 3 (1)-FI/56.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 8th February, 1957.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	7,00,63,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,05,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	15,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin	13,49,900
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
Deposits :—		(a) Internal	..
(a) Government :—		(b) External	..
(i) Central Government	51,01,08,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,15,31,000
(2) Other Governments	13,53,40,000	Balances held abroad*	122,16,34,000
(b) Banks	50,69,67,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	6,26,70,000
(c) Others	41,78,78,000	Other Loans and Advances†	124,22,01,000
Bills Payable	15,17,43,000	Investments	36,71,90,000
Other Liabilities	112,59,22,000	Other Assets	13,08,15,000
TOTAL	310,79,58,000	TOTAL	310,79,58,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 67,62,54,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1957 is Rs. 80,45,48,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 8th day of February, 1957.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	7,00,63,000	A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
Notes in circulation	1519,65,02,000	(a) Held in India	117,76,03,000
Total Notes issued	1526,65,65,000	(b) Held outside India	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1526,65,65,000	Foreign Securities	412,51,91,000
		Total of A	530,27,94,000
		B.—Rupee Coin	121,34,27,000
		Government of India Rupee Securities	875,03,44,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	..
		TOTAL ASSETS	1526,65,65,000

Dated the 13th day of February, 1957.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Governor.
H. M. PATEL, Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 15th February 1957

No. F.4(3)-NS/56.—It is notified for general information that the persons named below have been nominated as Members of the National Savings Advisory Committee announced in this Ministry's Resolution of even number, dated the 22nd September, 1956 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I Section 1, dated the 22nd September, 1956.

1. Shri A. Karan, Shri Gandhi Ashram Sevapuri, Varanasi (U.P.)
2. Shri Beni Singh, M.L.A., 13/108 Parmat, Kanpur (U.P.).

R. S. MITTAL, Under Secy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

New Delhi-1, the 15th February 1957

No. 8-CA(1)/7/56.—In pursuance of clause (3) of Regulation 10 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that the Certificates of Practice issued to the following members shall stand cancelled during the period shown against their names, namely:

S. No.	Member-ship No.	Name & Address	Period during which the Certificates shall stand cancelled
1	3589	Shri Karippaparampil Thomas Jacob, A.C.A., C/o Coir Board Ernakulam . . .	4-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
2	2863	Shri Vidya Bhushan Vohra, A. C.A., 47-D Model Town, Karnal . . .	11-8-1956 to 30-6-1957
3	1123	Shri Sheik Mohammed Yousuf, A.C.A., Accounts Officer, Office of the Regional Director, Department of Company Law Administration, "Everest", 100, Marine Lines, Bombay-2 . . .	17-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
4	3706	Shri Mrinal Kanti, Chowdhury, A.C.A., Tocklai Experimental station, Cinnamar F.O. (Jorhat-Assam) . . .	17-10-1956 to 30-6-1957
5	3758	Shri Santokh Singh Kalra, A. C.A., C/o India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd., P.O. Hazinagar (24 Parganas) . . .	1-1-1957 to 30-6-1957
6	1896	Shri Rajagopal Balasubramanian, F.C.A., C/o Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, Chartered Accountants, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Madras-1. . .	30-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
7	3261	Shri Babubhai Chunibhai Patel, A.C.A., Box No. 10924, Nairobi. (Kenya Colony) . . .	9-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
8	3774	Shri Ranajit Chatterjee, A.C.A., 17, Bepin Pal Road, Calcutta-25 . . .	1-1-1957 to 30-6-1957
9	517	Shri John Smailes, F.C.A., C/o Blackwood Hodge (India) Private Ltd., 139, Beliaghata Road, Calcutta-15 . . .	31-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
10	3551	Shri Chandrabhan Madhav Chaudhari, A.C.A., Waykole Building, Datar Colony, Bhandup East, Bombay-40 . . .	10-1-1957 to 30-6-1957
11	954	Shri Hrishikesh Bhattacharjee, F.C.A., C/o Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Jalpaiguri. . .	6-12-1956 to 30-6-1957
12	948	Shri Ishwar Dayal Bhargava, F. C.A., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner . . .	5-1-1957 to 30-6-1957
13	3487	Shri Ramesh Chandra Gupta A. C.A., C/o Universial Bank of India Ltd., Dalmianagar . . .	17-12-1956 to 30-6-1957

No. 4-CA(1)/16/56.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers con-

ferred by clause (c) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with effect from the 29th day of November, 1956, owing to death, the name of Shri Girdhar Dwarkadas Parekh, Premji Chambers, Hospital Lane, Fort, Bombay-1, (Membership No. 3419).

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi-1, the 23rd February 1957

No. 25-CA(32)/54.—Pursuant to Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1949, it is hereby notified that Shri Harendra Chandra Das, 1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta-1, (Membership No. 42), having been found by the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta to have been guilty of conduct which renders him unfit to be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has, by an Order made by the High Court on 4th January, 1957 been suspended from the membership of the Institute and from practice for a period of one year from the date of the said Order and that the Council of the Institute has accordingly removed his name from the Register of Members for a period of one year with effect from the said 4th January 1957.

Dated this 18th day of February 1957.

S. PRAKASH CHOPRA,
President.MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES
RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 18th February 1957

No. 38-E.P.(1)57.—The Government of India have had under examination for sometime the measures to be taken for bridging the gap between the foreign exchange resources which now appear likely to be available and the resources actually required for the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. Government are convinced that an effective contribution in this regard can be made by increasing exports. Accordingly, they have been taking all possible measures for stimulating trade; but *ad hoc* export promotion measures are not adequate to secure the required increase in trade. Government of India have, therefore, decided to set up a Committee to make a comprehensive study of all aspects of trade promotion and to make recommendations to Government with particular reference to the following:—

- (1) The nature of fiscal or other concessions that could reasonably be granted for stimulating exports and the procedure for giving this assistance;
- (2) The nature and extent of credit facilities required for export trade and the manner in which these facilities should be provided;
- (3) The lines on which special agencies such as Export Promotion Councils, commodity boards etc. should be developed to become effective instruments for export promotion;
- (4) The assistance required for expeditious movement for export both by rail and sea;
- (5) Simplification of commercial transactions by provision of facilities for
 - (i) the settlement of trade disputes;
 - (ii) conduct of pre-shipment survey;
 - (iii) quality control for the maintenance of quality standards in export goods;
- (6) Nature of propaganda to be conducted in foreign markets and the need for development of marketing agencies abroad;
- (7) The adequacy of the service rendered at present by agencies like the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Trade Commissioners Organisation etc. for promoting trade;
- (8) Any other matters relevant to the main object of export promotion.

2. The Committee will consist of:

- (1) Dr. V. L. D'Souza, Chairman.
- (2) Shri T. C. Kapur, Member.
- (3) Shri Karam Chand Thapar, Member.
- (4) Shri G. B. Kotak, Member.
- (5) Shri R. M. Gandhi, Member.
- (6) Shri Nazir Hussain, Member.
- (7) Shri P. Chentsal Rao, Member.
- (8) Member-Secretary (to be appointed).

3. The Committee may co-opt with the approval of the Government of India, such additional members and for such purpose, as may be found necessary from time to time.

4. The Committee is required to undertake the necessary investigation and to make its recommendations to the Government of India by the 30th June, 1957.

5. The Headquarters of the Committee will be in Delhi but the Committee may visit such places as it may consider necessary for the purpose of its enquiry.

6. The Government of India trust that Associations, Chambers of Commerce and firms etc. will afford the Committee all the assistance that it may need and will comply with any request for information that may be made.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Chairman, Members of the Committee, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, the Ministries of the Government of India and all the State Governments in India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

New Delhi, the 15th February 1957

No. 11(4)-TMP/56.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries No. 11(4)-TMP/56, dated the 14th January, 1957, published in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section I, dated the 19th January, 1957, regarding amendment to the Indian Patents & Designs Rules, 1933, for the figure "7" occurring between the words "section" and "and" in line 5 thereof, the figure "57" shall be substituted.

B. R. VOHRA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 13th February 1957

No. F. 1-65/56-HII.—In this Ministry's Resolution No. 1-65-H II, dated the 1st September, 1956, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 8th September, 1956 the following amendments shall be made (i) for "No. F. 1-56-H. II." read "No. F. 1-65/56-HII." (ii) the words "Secretary, Ministry of Finance" occurring against item No. 15 of the list of members of the Family Planning Board may be substituted by the words 'Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Finance Ministry attached to the Ministry of Health'.

N. B. CHATTERJI, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi-2, the 19th February 1957

No. F.12-118/56-D.—In this Ministry's Notification No. F.12-88/56-D, dated the 7th November, 1956, for the words "A representative of the Pharmacy Council of India" in item 5 of para 1, the following words should be substituted:—

"Shri K. R. Chandran, C/o Messrs. Bliss & Cotton, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi."

J. N. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 18th February 1957

No. 3-IWT(44)/56.—The Government of India have decided to set up a Committee to examine the part played by Inland water transport in the national transport system and to make recommendations regarding its future development. The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee will be as follows:—

Terms of Reference

1. To review the part played by Inland water Transport in the Transport system of the country.

2. To advise on measures for the increased utilisation of Inland Water Transport including movement of bulk commodities to ports for purposes of export, account being taken of what is already contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of Inland Water Transport, and to give an estimate of

- (a) the time needed for the execution of the schemes recommended, and
- (b) their cost.

3. To examine the prospects of increasing and extending the river and canal services, including a direct service on the East Coast as well as from some point in the North to the South and to suggest steps to be taken to achieve effective co-ordination between the railways and Inland water-ways, including financial participation, appropriate allocation of traffic as between the two-modes of transport and arrangements for through-booking.

4. To consider the organisation of an efficient country boat service on a co-operative basis with an appreciable increase in the present number with a view to facilitating the carriage of more goods and the question of mechanising at least some of the boats, with particular reference to cost, time and other implications.

5. To suggest whether any special organisation is necessary to execute the schemes and how they should be financed.

Composition of the Committee

1. Shri B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman, Tungbhadra Board.—Chairman.
2. Shri H. P. Mathrani, ISE., Development Adviser, Ministry of Transport.
3. Shri U. N. Mahida, ISE., Chief Engineer, Government of Bombay.
4. Shri D. V. Joglekar, Director, Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona.
5. Member (P & I), Central Water & Power Commission, [Director (WIN) as alternate].
6. Shri S. K. Mukerji, Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi.
7. Shri J. B. Craig, Director, Macneill and Barry Ltd., Managing Agents, River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
8. Shri B. L. Jalan, representing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
9. Shri K. C. Chatterjee, Director, Indian Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Members of the Committee, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Hon'ble the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission and the Ministries of the Government of India and the departments of the State Government concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

N. M. AYYAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 13th February 1957

No. 15/HEEP—In the schedule appended to this Ministry's notification No. 8/HEEP, dated the 19th November, 1956 appearing in the Gazette of India No. 47, dated the 24th November, 1956 against village Bag Sewania of Tehsil Iluzur, District Sehore, Khasra No. 2/3, 6/2, 6/2, 3 measuring 8.89 acres shall be read as 2/3, 3, 4/2, 6/2 measuring 8.89 acres.

NO. 14/HEEP.—In the schedules appended to this Ministry's notifications Nos. 1/HEEP and 2/HEEP, dated the 17th September, 1956 appearing in the Gazette of India No. 39, dated the 29th September, 1956, the following corrections shall be made:—

Notification No. and date	Name of Village	For Khesra No.	Area	Read Khesra No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 & 2 dt. 17-9-56	Piplani Chamaran	42/2 99/1 243/185/1, 151	26.46 0.01 1.44	42/1 99/3 343/158/1, 151/1	26.46 0.01 1.44
do		154/1, 152/1, 343/185/2	4.15	154/1, 152/1, 343/158/2	4.15
do		224, 230/294	1.17	224, 330/224	1.17
do		335/43	0.40	335/47	0.40
2 dt. 17-9-56	Siddi ur	9/18/2	65.82	3,5	65.82
do	Pipalyapendekhan	131/180, 129/9,82	2.05 4.93	9/1,8/2 131/80, 126/90,82	5.50 4.83
1 & 2 dt. 17-9-56					

M. M. SAKLANI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1957

NO. 20/34/56-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1957, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service,
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service,
- (3) The Indian Police Service,
- (4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
- (5) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
- (7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service,
- (8) The Indian Income Tax Service (Class I),
- (9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,
- (10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I),
- (11) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible:

Provided that in the case of the Indian Administrative/Police Service, any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in these Services:

Provided further that a candidate who competes for the Indian Police Service and secures a sufficiently high place for appointment to that Service may not be offered an appointment to any other Service for which he may have competed and qualified except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

In view of the impending separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

NOTE.—A list each of communities/tribes recognised as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendices V and VI respectively to these rules.

4. (a) (1) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1957, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1933 and not later than the 1st August, 1936.

Note.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste of a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.
- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.
- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1957 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1933, and not later than the 1st August, 1937.

Note.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at four previous examinations.
- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at nine previous examinations.
- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has

been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) (1) A candidate for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1957, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1933 and not later than the 1st August 1936, provided that the upper age-limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in a department or office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below for admission to the examination for the corresponding service mentioned in column 2, if they are permanently employed, or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1957, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

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Accountant General concerned	Indian Audit & Account's Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax,	Indian Income-tax Service, Class I.
Director of Inspection (Income Tax, Director of Inspection (Investigation), and Director of Inspection (Special Investigation).	
Controller General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of the Indian Railways.	Indian Railway Accounts Service.
Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise, concerned, Directorate of Inspection Custom and Central Excise, Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Control Laboratory, New Delhi, Narcotics Commission	Indian Customs and Excise Service.

In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax Officer appointed against a temporary training Reserve post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1957, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1933 and not later than the 1st August 1936, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxed upto 27 in the case of employees of the Transportation Traffic and Commer-

cial Departments of Indian Railways, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1957, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(3) A candidate for the Indian Postal Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1957, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1933 and not later than the 1st August 1936, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the Administrative control of a Postmaster General or Director of Posts and Telegraphs, or a Director of Postal Services except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1957, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

Note.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) A candidate for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1957 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1933 and not later than the 1st August 1936, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be

relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1957, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of a temporary Assistant, his service should be certified as 'satisfactory' by the department or office concerned.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at five previous examinations.
- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations.
- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in clauses 4(b)(1), 4(b)(2), 4(b)(3) and 4(b)4 above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application, they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

DEPARTMENTAL CANDIDATES MUST OBTAIN PREVIOUS PERMISSION OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATION.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science, but not a Science degree in Technology or Chemical Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I.

A candidate holding the LL.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujarat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) or the B.L. degree of Andhra University is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold LL.B. degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the University Officers' Training Corps or National Cadet Corps, will however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

NOTE.—Any question whether a candidate is educationally eligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

(b) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I.

(c) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

- (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or

- (iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or
- (iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Longbrough College, Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(d) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE I.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE II.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (a) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.
- (b) For other Services a candidate must be either—
 - (i) a citizen of India, or
 - (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
 - (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
 - (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

7. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

8. It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently, if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

9. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such candidate is selected,

she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or re-marriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VII.

11. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

12. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

15. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a State Legislature in India.

NOTE. 1.—The following have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognized University.

Alankar of Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, with effect from 3rd December, 1946.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras.
French examination "Baccalaureat".

NOTE 2.—The following diplomas awarded by the All India Council for Technical Education have also been recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degree of a recognised university as indicated below:—

Name of Diploma	Equivalent recognised degree
Diploma in Commerce	Bachelor's degree in Commerce
Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.	Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix IIA.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

PART IV

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates)—

	Marks
(1) English Essay.	150
(2) General English	150
(3) General Knowledge	150

Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any two of the following subjects, and

(II). Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any three of the following subjects:—

(4) Pure Mathematics	200
(5) Applied Mathematics	200
(6) Chemistry	200
(7) Physics	200
(8) Botany	200
(9) Zoology	200
(10) Geology	200
(11) English Literature	200
(12) Indian History	200
(13) British History	200
(14) World History	200
(15) International Law	200
(16) General Economics	200
(17) Political Science	200
(18) Law	200
(19) Philosophy	200
(20) Geography	200
(21) One of the following:—	

Latin, French, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese 200

NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to offer both Sanskrit and Pali.

(22) Statistics	
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24) Mercantile Law	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	
(26) Prime Movers	200

2. *Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects.*—

(a) Subject 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Police Service.

(b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A

Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

(1) Higher Pure Mathematics	Marks
or	
Higher Applied Mathematics	200
(2) Higher Chemistry	200
(3) Higher Physics	200
(4) Higher Botany	200
(5) Higher Zoology	200
(6) Higher Geology	200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901	200
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day	200
or	
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day	200
or	
European History from 1789 to 1878	200
(9) Advanced Economic Theory	200

or	
Advanced Indian Economics	200
(10) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day	
or	
Political Organisation and Public Administration	
(11) Advanced Metaphysics Including Epistemology	200
or	
Advanced Psychology including experimental Psychology	200
(12) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
or	
Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
or	
Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy	200
(13) Anthropology	200
(14) Sociology	200
(15) Higher Geography	200

NOTE 1. The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para 1 of Appendix II.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX II-B

Standard and syllabus of the examination

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *English Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English.*—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

3. *General Knowledge.*—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

4. *Pure Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
- (2) Pure Plan Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. *Applied Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials) and Hydrostatics.
- (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. *Chemistry.*—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. *Physics.*—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. *Botany.*—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. *Zoology.*—

10. *Geology.*—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. *English Literature.*—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be requested.

12. & 13. *Indian and British History.*—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments,

14. *World History.*—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law*.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.

16. *General Economics*.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Question may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law*.—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy*.—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western, and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and causality, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography*.—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answer required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

22. *Statistics*.—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages, of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23. Advanced Accountancy and Auditing:—

(a) *Accounts relating to*.—Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Installation Systems, and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts. Criticism of Published Accounts. Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

(b) *Cost Accounts*.—Aims and objects of costing. Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics. Methods of apportionment of cost. Treatment and Control of Materials, Stores and Stocks. Treatment of wages and other expenses. Pricing of Stores and Stocks. Forms of Cost Ledger, Stores-Ledger, Purchase Journal, Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet, Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings. Ascertainment of Cost and ex-Works price under Controlled Economy. Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

(c) *Principles and procedure of auditing*.—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors. Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications, Auditor's Report, Investigations and their conduct, Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters. Problems relating to audits.

(d) *Income-tax*.—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions. Income-tax Authorities. Heads of income and their assessment Previous year, Assessment year, Depreciation, Free of tax and Less Tax. Set-off, Computation of total Income and tax payable by assessee. Assessment of individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Hindu undivided family, Association of persons. Assessment of new business and discontinued business. Method and principles relating to assessment to super-tax. Practical problems.

24. *Mercantile Law*.—The main principles of the law relating to:—

Agreements
Contracts.
Bailment.
Pledge.
Sale of Goods.
Agency.
Partnership.
Indemnity and Guarantee.
Negotiable Instruments.
Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.
Life, Fire, Marine Insurance.
Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.
Insolvency.

25 *Applied Mechanics*—

(a) *Building*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidlers, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work, Joints, Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flang and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations, grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory. Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic, semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges*

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges

(c) Reinforced Concrete

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I \cdot f/y$ -E/R); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of riveted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion, Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams, Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

26. Prime Movers.—

Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers.—

(a) Fuel.—Coal, Wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.

(b) Gas Plants.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.

(c) Boilers.—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines.—

(a) Thermodynamical principles: Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.

(b) Air Engines.—Stirling and other forms.

(c) Internal Combustion Engines.—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) Steam.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat diagrams, etc.

(e) Steam engines and turbines, with special references to modern developments.

(f) Refrigerating Plants.—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.

(g) Air Compressors.—Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.

(b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) Carburettors, and system of ignition.

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears; glands and pipes.

(e) Engine Testing.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil brakes, and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.

Personality test.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination, but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation, which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study, but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II.C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS:

1. Infinite Series and Products.

2. Analysis:

(a) Functions of a real variable.

(b) Functions of a complex variable.

3. Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry. Curves in space. Envelopes, Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature, Geodesics.

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS:

1. Statics including Attractions and Potentials.

2. Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure. Capillarity.

3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.

Particle Dynamics—Central Orbits, Constrained motion. Motion in a resisting medium. Motion in three dimensions.

Rigid Dynamics—Motion in two dimensions, Momentum and Vis-viva. Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.

4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.

5. Electricity and Magnetism.

6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

HIGHER CHEMISTRY:

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87, hafnium, protoactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radioactivity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Free radicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides. Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons. Tannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters. Important members of the following: vitamins and hormones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.

III. The statics of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry. Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

HIGHER PHYSICS:

1. General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements. Absorption of sound. Ultrasonics.

2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion. Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale, measurement of temperature.

3. Optics—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy. Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light. Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.

4. Electricity and Magnetism—Gauss theorem. Electrometers. Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor. Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

5. Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra. Zeeman and Stark effects. Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Supraconductivity. Thermionics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays. Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schroedinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

HIGHER BOTANY:

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (viz. Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important Physiological process of plant body.

Plant Pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation, heredity evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

HIGHER ZOOLOGY:

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa; Coelenterata; Platyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals); Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India); Chaetognatha, Rotifera, Polyzoa etc; Mollusca; Echinodermata; Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii; Teleostei; Diplopoda; Amphibia; Reptilia, Aves; and Mammalia.

(2) General Biology:—

Evolution; Heredity and Mendelism; Variations, Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell structure with modern concept of genes, Cell division, Fertilizations, Gametogenesis—Parasitism; Animal colouration, Mimicry; Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

HIGHER GEOLOGY:

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology. Seismology. Isostasy, Wegener's Theory. Evolution of continents, oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Goniometer. Detailed study of rock-forming and economic minerals.

Petrology—Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation. Structure in relation to topography and economic geology. Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

Palaeontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology.

Palaeontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palaeontology; an outline of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeobotany;

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economic Geology—With special reference to India. Principles of Geological prospecting.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning.

INDIAN HISTORY:

From 1600 to the present day.

EUROPEAN HISTORY:

From 1789 to 1878.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1803 TO THE PRESENT DAY**ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:**

Indifference technique of economic analysis; the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium; Theory of Imperfect Competition; Laws of Production and Distribution; Theories of Capital and Interests; Theory of International Trade.

Economic Dynamics; National Income approach; Theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy; Theories of the Trade Cycle; Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State; Theories of Economic Development; Theory of Economic Planning.

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem; Resources and Requirements; Population Trends and Population Policy; Indian Agriculture; Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects; Agrarian Reform; The Food Problem; River Valley Schemes; Industrial Development; Fiscal Policy; Foreign and Inland Trade; Balance of Payments; Currency and Prices in India; The Reserve Bank and its working; The banking system and Indian economic development; Taxation and Expenditure; National Income; Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy; Economic consequences of Partition; Indian Economy since Independence; Recent Economic Legislation; Planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBES TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism, Pluralism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge. Truth, falsehood and Error.
2. Theories of reality. Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism, Creative Evolution, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope, subject matter, and Methods of Psychology.
2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.
3. Heredity and environment. The development of the individual. Motivation, Feeling and emotion. Sensation, perception and observation. Learning, memory, imagination and thinking. Theories of personality.
4. Individual Differences. Measurement of intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests.
5. Schools of Modern Psychology. The Introspectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history, and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

Note.—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and environment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—*Homo Sapiens*. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry, Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation. Kinship, Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition. Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure. Division of Labour, values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology. Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society. Primitive life. Stages of social evolution, social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure, Groups, Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community. Herd and Crowd, Occupation, Property, Personality, Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech. Race Contracts and their types. State. Morals

and their evolution. Habits. Customs. Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors. Interaction, imitation, diffusion. Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth. Social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture. City and Village. Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control. Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning. Its principles. Indian conditions. Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security. Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools. Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

HIGHER GEOGRAPHY:

Geomorphology. The Earth. Isostasy. Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology. Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation: waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man. Primary production. Agriculture as an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forest. Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport. Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions. Main ocean-routes, air-routes and their geographical importance.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees:—

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1/- when asking for application form and connected documents. This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money order. Local candidates, however, may pay Cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 10/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with the completed application form).

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the Medical Board:

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment.

This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of the Medical examination.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will ordinarily be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 10/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/-, however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned).

1. *Indian Administrative Service.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Scales of pay:*—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—
30—600—E.B. 30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—
1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) *Provident Fund.*—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) *Leave.*—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) *Medical Attendance.*—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.

(j) *Retirement Benefits.*—The terms are at present under consideration.

2. *Indian Foreign Service.*—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to attend a preliminary course of lectures for three months in India and will then be sent abroad for training for 18 months, a part of which will be spent in a foreign University, where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed and a foreign language. On completion of training abroad probationers will be required to undergo further training in India. During their period of training, the probationers will be required to pass one or more examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in the Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation and on his passing the prescribed examinations Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the

Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) *Scales of Pay:*—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—
540—30—600—E.B. 30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—
1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

(f) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First year Rs. 350 per mensem.

Second year Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third year Rs. 450 per mensem.

This may be supplemented as necessary with an allowance towards the cost of training abroad.

Note.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests if any and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government.

On successful completion of probation a probationer will be confirmed in the Indian Foreign Service.

(g) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. Conditions in regard to Pension etc., will be determined by Government later.

3. *Indian Police Service.*—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative Service.

(e) (i) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(ii) All vacancies in the cadre of a particular State to be filled on the results of the competitive examination shall so far as may be and subject to a general or special order of the Central Government, be filled from among the successful candidates ordinarily residing in the State or in a "Union Territory" adjacent to such State.

(f) *Scales of pay:*—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—500—
E.B. 30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—
1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150
(in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

Deputy Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,450—
50—1,650.

Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,850—100—
2,250/Rs. 1,850—75—1,950.

Note.—Posts remunerated above the time-scale (i.e., Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police and Superintendents of Police on the Selection Grade) constitute 20 per cent. of Senior posts under each State Government.

(g) As in clauses (g), (h) and (i) for the Indian Administrative Service.

(j) It has been provisionally decided that officers of the Indian Police Service shall be entitled to retirement-cum-death benefit according to the same scale and pattern as applicable to officers of the Central Services, Class I.

4. *Indian Audit and Accounts Service,*

5. *Indian Defence Accounts Service,*

6. *Indian Railway Accounts Service, and*

7. *Indian Customs and Excise Service.*

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be

extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years training, but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(d) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(e) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(f) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

NOTE.—A reference is also invited to the last but one sub-paragraph of Rule 3 of the main Rule.

(g) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(h) Scales of Pay:—

Indian Audit and Accounts Service:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 and 1,600—100—1,800.

Senior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000, and 2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Indian Defence Accounts Service:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Controller-General of Defence Accounts: Under consideration.

NOTE 1.—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

Indian Railway Accounts Service:

(a) Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,00—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

(b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(c) Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Indian Customs and Excise Service:

Time Scale:

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale).

(ii) Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (Senior Scale).

Deputy Collectors of Customs—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Customs, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Customs, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Deputy Collectors of Central Excise—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8. Indian Income-tax Service, Class I.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit; provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of pay:—

Grade II:

Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Grade I:

Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—
1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax:

Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 (Selection Grade).

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade II:

Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade 1:

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

9. *Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:*

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. r, and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department wishes to withdraw from training, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(c) During this probationary period the agreement which probationary officers are required to sign may be terminated by three months' notice on either side.

(d) At the conclusion of the probationary term of 3 years, officers, who have passed the written and oral tests prescribed in the subjects in which they have been trained, and, whose work and conduct has in the opinion of Government been found satisfactory will be confirmed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side. Failure to pass the prescribed written and oral tests involves liability to removal from service.

(e) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationers, officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, hereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(f) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(g) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the Indian Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

(h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the

time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(k) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(1) *Scales of Pay:*

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—
E.B.—30—770—40—350.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—
—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—
—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

(m) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(n) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection: mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(o) The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(p) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion, an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(q) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the General Manager's Office and the Division.

(r) Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

NOTE 2.—Probationers will be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The probationers will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training and probationary period being extended accordingly.

NOTE 3.—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the

total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of Course—Two years.	Months
Area School, to learn Guardies	1
Working as Guard	1
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase)	2
Booking office, Parcel office, Goods Shed and Transhipment Shed	1
Traffic Accounts including a period with the Travelling Inspector of Accounts and personal preparation of balance sheets at Stations	2
Area School to qualify as A. S. M.	1
Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master	3
Station Master and Yard Foreman	
Working as Assistant Loco Foreman	2
Working as Assistant Controller	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase)	1½
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating)	½
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating)	1
Understudying a Commercial Inspector	½
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial	½
	23½
Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and times capable leave	½
TOTAL	24

(2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

*Note.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10. *Indian Postal Service (Class I).*—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scales of Pay:*

Junior Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale.)

Senior Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300—80—1,600.

Postmaster-General: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

11. *The Central Secretariat Service.*—(a) The Central Secretariat Service will consist of three grades as follows:—

Grade I—Under Secretary: Pay Rs. 800—50—1,150.

Grade II—Superintendent: Pay Rs. 530—30—800.

Grade III—Assistant Superintendent: Pay Rs. 275—25—500.

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officer of Grade II will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III with at least 6 years service in the grade will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and officers with a total service of 12 years in Grades II and III (including at least 4 years in Grade II) for promotion to Grade I. Departmental tests may be prescribed to determine the suitability of candidates for promotion.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. If he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Throughout the State:—

1. Chalavadi.
2. Chamar, Mochi or Muchi.
3. Madiga
4. Mala.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Arundhatiya.
4. Bariki.
5. Bavuri.
6. Chachati.
7. Chandala.
8. Dandas.
9. Dom, Dombra, Paidi or Pano.
10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi.
11. Godagall.
12. Godari.
13. Gosangi.
14. Jaggall.
15. Jambuvulu.
16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva.
17. Mala Dasu.
18. Madiga Dasu and Mashleen.
19. Matangi.
20. Mundala.
21. Paky or Moti.
22. Pambada or Panibanda.
23. Pamidi.
24. Panchama or Pariah.
25. Relli.
26. Samban.
27. Sapru.
28. Thoti.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.

4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chambar.
8. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
9. Dhor.
10. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
11. Holey.
12. Holey Dasari.
13. Kolupulvandlu.
14. Mahar.
15. Mala Dasari.
16. Mala Hannar.
17. Malajangam.
18. Mala Masti.
19. Mala Sale (Netkani).
20. Mala Sanyasi.
21. Mang.
22. Mang Garodi.
23. Manne.
24. Mashti.
25. Mehtar.
26. Mitha Ayyalvar.
27. Samagara.
28. Sindhulu (Chindollu).

ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittial Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot.
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo.
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bauri.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar or Mochi.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dabgar.
7. Dhobi.
8. Dom or Dhangad.
9. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi
10. Ghasi.
11. Halalkhor.
12. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Kanjar.
14. Kurari.
15. Lalbegi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan or Sawasi.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Purnea and Bumij.—

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau Districts:—

Bhuiya.

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Bludana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant.
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambar, Chamgar, Haralaya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmali.
5. Chalvadi or Chahnayya.
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
8. Garoda or Garo.
9. Halleer.
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valhar.
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.

16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang-Garudi.
18. Meghwal or Menghvar.
19. Mukri.
20. Nadia or Hadi.
21. Pasi.
22. Shenna, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
23. Tigrar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.
2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:—
Mochi.
3. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—

1. Bahna or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balai.
3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ram-nami, Satnami, Surjyabansi or Surjyaram-nami.
5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Dohor.
7. Ganda or Gandi.
8. Ghasi or Ghasia.
9. Kaikadi.
10. Katia or Patharia.
11. Khatlik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
12. Madgi.
13. Mahar or Mehra.
14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
15. Mehtar or Bhangi.
16. Sansi.
4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—
Bedar.
5. In the district of Bhandara:—
1. Chadar.
2. Hollya.
6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—
Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.
7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—
Kori.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawadlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhulu (Chindollu).
9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

 1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedi-Sadhu.
 2. Bhangi or Rukhi.
 3. Chamadia.
 4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit.
 5. Dangashia.
 6. Garoda.
 7. Garmatang.
 8. Hadi.
 9. Meghwal.
 10. Senva.
 11. Shemalia.
 12. Thorl.
 13. Turi.
 14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh-Barot.
 15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antya.

10. In the district of Kutch:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi-Barot.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan.
2. Kurvan, Sidhanar.
3. Nayadi.
4. Pallan.
5. Paraiyan, parayan (Sambavar).
6. Valluvan.

2. Throughout the State except Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Kanakkan or Padanna.
2. Panan.

3. Throughout the State except Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

Paravan.

4. Throughout the State except Malabar District:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Boyan.
4. Domban.
5. Kakkalan.
6. Kavara.
7. Kootan (Koodan).
8. Mannan.
9. Padannan.
10. Palluvan.
11. Pathiyan.
12. Perumannan.
13. Pulayan or Cheramar.
14. Thandan.
15. Ulladan.
16. Uraly.
17. Vallon.
18. Vannan.
19. Velan.
20. Vetan.
21. Bettuvan.

5. In Malabar district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyan.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bellara.
10. Chamar or Muchi.
11. Chandala.
12. Cheruman.
13. Godagali.
14. Godda.
15. Gosangi.
16. Holeya.
17. Kadaiyan.
18. Kalladi.
19. Karimpalan.
20. Koosa.
21. Kudumban.
22. Maila.
23. Mavilan.
24. Moger.
25. Mundala.
26. Nalakeyava.
27. Pambada.
28. Panchama.
29. Puthirai Vannan.
30. Raneyar.
31. Samagara.
32. Samban.
33. Semman.
34. Thoti.

6. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

1. Gavara.
2. Malayan.
3. Pulaya Vettuvan.

7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Bathada.
2. Hasla.
3. Nalkadaya.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhilsa, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Banchada.

4. Barahar or Basod.

5. Bargunda.
6. Bedia.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Bhanumati.
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar.
10. Chidar.
11. Dhanuk.
12. Dhed.
13. Dom.
14. Kanjar.
15. Khatik.
16. Koli or Kori.
17. Kotwal.
18. Mahar.
19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
20. Meghwali.
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera.
22. Pardhi.
23. Pasti.
24. Sansi.
25. Zamral.

2. In the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

1. Bahna or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balai.
3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabaansi or Surjyaramnami.

5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Ganda or Gandi.
7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi.

10. Sansi.

3. In Bilaspur district:—

Audhelia.

4. In Sagar district:—

Chadar.

5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—

Dahait, Dahawat or Dahat.

6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

Dewar.

7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Dhanuk.

8. In Balaghat district:—

1. Dohor.
2. Holiya.
3. Madgi.

9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—

Ghasi or Ghasia.

10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district, in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Katia or Patharia.

11. In Sagar district; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district:—

Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.

12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tehsils thereof:—

Kori.

13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Rajpur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tehsils thereof:—

Mahar or Mehra.

14. In Sohagpur tehsil of Hoshangabad district:—

Rujjhar.

15. In the districts of Datia, Tibamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Basor or Bansphor.
2. Beldav or Sunkar.
3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi or Roidas.
4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Ghasia.
9. Kuchbandhia.
10. Kumhar.
11. Mehtar, Bhangi or Dhanuk.
12. Moghia.
13. Mus Khan.
14. Pasi.
15. Sansia or Bedia.

16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Balahi.
2. Bansphor or Basor.
3. Basar.
4. Bedia.
5. Beldar.
6. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi.
7. Chitar.
8. Dhanuk.
9. Dhobi.
10. Dome.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli or Katja.
14. Mang.
15. Mehar.
16. Mehtar or Bhangi.
17. Pasi.
18. Sansia.
19. Silawat.

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan.
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
3. Nayadi.
4. Pallan.
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar).
6. Valluvan.

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Bairu.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bellara.
10. Chalavadi.
11. Chamar or Muchi.
12. Chandala.
13. Cheruman.
14. Devendrakulathan.
15. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Paro.
16. Godagali.
17. Godda.
18. Gosangi.
19. Holeya.
20. Jaggali.
21. Jambuvulu.
22. Kadaiyan.
23. Kalladi.
24. Karimpalan.
25. Koosa.
26. Kudumban.
27. Madari.
28. Madiga.
29. Maila.
30. Mala.
31. Mawilan.
32. Moger.
33. Mundala.
34. Nalakeyava.
35. Pagadai.
36. Pambada.
37. Panchama.
38. Panniandi.
39. Puthirai Vannan.
40. Raneyar.
41. Samagara.
42. Samban.
43. Sapari.
44. Semman.
45. Thoti.
46. Tiruvalluvar.

3. In the Nilgiri district:—
Kanakkan or Padanna.

4. In Coimbatore and Salem districts:—
1. Pannadi.
2. Vathiriyan.

5. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Domban.
4. Kakkalan.
5. Kavara.
6. Kootan (Koodan).
7. Mannan.
8. Padahnan.
9. Palluvan.
10. Panan.
11. Paravan.
12. Pathiyan.
13. Perumannan.
14. Pulayan or Cheramar.
15. Thandan.
16. Ulladan.
17. Uraly.
18. Vallon.
19. Vannan.
20. Velan.
21. Vetan.
22. Vettuvan.

6. In Tanjore district:—

1. Koliyan.
2. Vettiyan.

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adidravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Banjara or Lambani.
5. Bhovi.
6. Dakkaliga.
7. Ganti Chores.
8. Handi Jogi.
9. Kemparis.
10. Koracha.
11. Korama.
12. Machala.
13. Mochi.
14. Sillekyathas.
15. Sudugedu Siddha.

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant.
3. Bhambi, Bhambi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadla, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.
5. Chalvadi or Channayya.
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
8. Garoda or Garo.
9. Halleer.
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valhar.
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Maher, Taral, or Dhegu Megu.
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang-Garudi.
18. Meghval or Menghvar.
19. Mukri.
20. Nadia or Hadli.
21. Pasi.
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, or Ravat.
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.

3. In Kanara district:—
Kotegar or Metri.

4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.

5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkan).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bellara.
10. Chakkiliyan.
11. Chalavadi.
12. Chamar or Muchi.
13. Chandala.
14. Cheruman.
15. Devedrakulathan.
16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano.
17. Godagali.
18. Godda.
19. Gosangi.
20. Holey.
21. Jaggali.
22. Jambuvulu.
23. Kadaiyan.
24. Kalladi.
25. Karimpalan.
26. Koosa.
27. Kudumban.
28. Kuravan.
29. Madari.
30. Madiga.
31. Maila.
32. Mala.
33. Mavilan.
34. Moger.
35. Mundala.
36. Nalakeyava.
37. Nayadi.
38. Pagadal.
39. Pallan.
40. Pambada.
41. Panchama.
42. Pannandi.
43. Paraiyan.
44. Puthirai Vannan.
45. Raneyar.
46. Samagara.
47. Samban.
48. Sapari.
49. Semman.
50. Thoti.
51. Tiruvalluvar.
52. Valluvan.

6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Pannadi.
2. Vathiriyar.

7. In South Kanara district:—

1. Bathada.
2. Hasla.
3. Nalkadaya.
4. Paravan.

8. In Coorg. district:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.

5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Pale.
10. Panchama.
11. Paraya.
12. Samagara.

ORISSA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhella.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti or Baghuti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Barikl.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavurl.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhoi.
17. Chachati.
18. Chakall.
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnaml.
20. Chandala.
21. Cherua or Chhelia.
22. Chandhai Maru.
23. Dandasi.
24. Dewar.
25. Dhanwar.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom.
28. Dosadha. ..
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasl or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gorait or Korait.
39. Haddi, Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo or Khodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kummarai.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehr or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mundapotta.
63. Musahar.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Namasudra.
66. Paidi.
67. Painda.
68. Pamidi.
69. Pan or Pano.
70. Panchama.
71. Panika.
72. Panka.
73. Pantanti.
74. Pap.
75. Pasi.
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti or Patua.
77. Rajna.
78. Reli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Sauntia (Santia).
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Tamadia.
88. Tamudia.
89. Tanla.

90. Tiar or Tior.
 91. Turi.
 92. Ujia.
 93. Valamiki or Valmiki
 2. In Sambalpur District:—
 Kuli.

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Ad Dharmi.
 2. Bangali.
 3. Barar, Burar or Berar.
 4. Batwal.
 5. Bauria or Bawaria.
 6. Bazigar.
 7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
 8. Bhanjra.
 9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasia or Ravidasi.
 10. Chanal.
 11. Dagl.
 12. Dhanak.
 13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom.
 14. Gagra.
 15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola.
 16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
 17. Khatik.
 18. Kori or Koli.
 19. Marija or Marecha.
 20. Mazhabi.
 21. Megh.
 22. Nat.
 23. Od.
 24. Pasi.
 25. Perna.
 26. Pherera.
 27. Sanhai.
 28. Sanhal.
 29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh.
 30. Sapela.
 31. Sarera.
 32. Sikligar.
 33. Sirkiband.

2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

1. Darain.
 2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggli.
 3. Sansoi.

3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
 2. Aheri.
 3. Badi.
 4. Bagri.
 5. Bairwa or Berwa.
 6. Bajgar.
 7. Balai.
 8. Bansphor.
 9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi.
 10. Bawaria.
 11. Bedia or Beria.
 12. Bhand.
 13. Bhangi.
 14. Bidakia.
 15. Bola.
 16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia.
 17. Chandal.
 18. Chura.
 19. Dabgar.
 20. Dhankia.
 21. Dheda.
 22. Dome.
 23. Gandia.
 24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha.
 25. Garo, Garura or Gurda.
 26. Gavaria.
 27. Godhi.
 28. Jingar.
 29. Kalbella.
 30. Kamad or Kamadia.
 31. Kanjar.
 32. Kapadia Sansi.
 33. Khangar.
 34. Khatik.

35. Koli or Kori.
 36. Kooch Band.
 37. Koria.
 38. Kunjar.
 39. Madari or Bazigar.
 40. Majhabi.
 41. Megh or Meghwali.
 42. Mehar.
 43. Mehtar.
 44. Nut.
 45. Pasi.
 46. Rawal.
 47. Salvi.
 48. Sansi.
 49. Santia.
 50. Sarbhagni.
 51. Sargara.
 52. Singiwala.
 53. Thori or Nayak.
 54. Tirgar.
 55. Valmiki.

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Aheri.
 2. Bagri.
 3. Balai.
 4. Bambhi.
 5. Bansphod.
 6. Baori.
 7. Bargi.
 8. Bazigar.
 9. Bhangi.
 10. Bidakia.
 11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi or Raigar.
 12. Dabgar.
 13. Dhanak.
 14. Dhed.
 15. Dhobi.
 16. Dholi.
 17. Dom.
 18. Garoda.
 19. Gancha.
 20. Kabirpanthi.
 21. Kalbelia.
 22. Khangar.
 23. Khatik.
 24. Koli.
 25. Koria.
 26. Kuchband.
 27. Mahar.
 28. Meghwali.
 29. Nat.
 30. Pasi.
 31. Rawal.
 32. Sarbhagni.
 33. Sargara.
 34. Satia.
 35. Thori.
 36. Tirgar.
 37. Kanjar.
 38. Sansi.

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Ager.
 2. Bakad or Bant.
 3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
 4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halal-khor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.
 5. Chalvadi or Channayya.
 6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
 7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
 8. Garoda or Garo.
 9. Halleer.
 10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
 11. Holar or Valhar.
 12. Holaya or Holer.
 13. Lingader.
 14. Maher, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
 15. Mahayavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
 16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
 17. Mang-Garudi.
 18. Meghval or Menghvar.
 19. Mukri.
 20. Nadia or Hadi.
 21. Pasi.
 22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
 23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
 24. Turi.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
 2. Balai.
 3. Banchada.
 4. Barahar or Basod.
 5. Bargunda.
 6. Bedia.
 7. Bhangi or Mehtar.

8. Bhanumati.
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar.
10. Chidar.
11. Dhanuk.
12. Dhed.
13. Dom.
14. Kanjar.
15. Khatik.
16. Koli or Kori.
17. Kotwal.
18. Mahar.
19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
20. Meghwal.
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera.
22. Pardhi.
23. Pasi.
24. Sansi.
25. Zamral.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balai.
11. Balmiki.
12. Bangali.
13. Banmanus.
14. Bansphor.
15. Barwar.
16. Basor.
17. Bawariya.
18. Beldar.
19. Beriya.
20. Bhantu.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuiyar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhanger.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dom.
32. Domar.
33. Dusadh.
34. Gharami.
35. Ghasiya.
36. Gual.
37. Habura.
38. Hari.
39. Hela.
40. Kalabaz.
41. Kanjar.
42. Kapariya.
43. Karwal.
44. Khairaha.
45. Khorot.
46. Kharwar excluding Benbansi.
47. Khatik.
48. Kol.
49. Korwa.
50. Lalbegi.
51. Majhwar.
52. Mazhab.
53. Musahar.
54. Nat.
55. Pankha.
56. Parahiya.
57. Pasi or Tarmali.
58. Patari.
59. Rawat.
60. Saharya.
61. Sanaurhiya.
62. Sansiya.
63. Shilpkar.
64. Turaiha.

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions:—

Kori.

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kalmur Range:—

Gond

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi.

3. Dhoba or Dhobi.
4. Dom or Dhangad.
5. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi
6. Ghasi.
7. Lalbegi.
8. Musahar.
9. Pan or Sawasi.
10. Pasi.
11. Rajwar.
12. Turi.

2. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley.
2. Bahelia.
3. Baiti.
4. Bediya.
5. Beldar.
6. Bhujmall.
7. Bhuiya.
8. Bind.
9. Damai (Nepali).
10. Doal.
11. Gonrhi.
12. Hari.
13. Jalla Kalbartha.
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
15. Kadar.
16. Kami (Nepali).
17. Kandra.
18. Kaora.
19. Karenga or Koranga.
20. Kaur.
21. Keot or Keyot.
22. Khaira.
23. Khatik.
24. Koch.
25. Konal.
26. Konwar.
27. Kotal.
28. Lohar.
29. Mahar.
30. Mal.
31. Mallah.
32. Mehtor.
33. Namasudra.
34. Nuniya.
35. Paliya.
36. Patni.
37. Pod or Poundra.
38. Rajbanshi.
39. Sarki (Nepali).
40. Sunri excluding Saha.
41. Tiyar.

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bhogta.
3. Chaupal.
4. Dabgar.
5. Halalkhor.
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
7. Kanjar.
8. Kurariar.
9. Nat.

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala.
2. Basith.
3. Batwal.
4. Chamar or Ramdasia.
5. Chura.
6. Dhyar.
7. Doom or Mahasha.
8. Gardi.
9. Jolaha.
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi.
11. Ratal.
12. Saryara.
13. Watal.

DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.

10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav
Chamar, Mochi, Ramuasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi,
Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper).
12. Chuhra (Balmiki).
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
14. Dhobi.
15. Dom.
16. Gharrami.
17. Julaha (Weaver).
18. Kabirpanthi.
19. Kachhandha.
20. Kanjar or Giarah.
21. Khatik.
22. Koli.
23. Lalbegi.
24. Madari.
25. Mallah.
26. Mazhabi.
27. Meghwal.
28. Naribut.
29. Nat (Rana).
30. Pasi.
31. Perna.
32. Sansi or Bhedkut.
33. Sapera.
34. Sikligar.
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
36. Sirkiband.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Badhi or Nagalu.
3. Bandhela.
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra.
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
17. Chuhre.
18. Dagi.
19. Daole.
20. Darai or Daryai.
21. Dauli.
22. Dhaki or Toori.
23. Dhaogri or Dhual.
24. Doon or Doonma.
25. Dumne (Bhanjre).
26. Hall.
27. Hesi.
28. Jogi.
29. Julah.
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer.
31. Kamoh or Dagoli.
32. Karoack.
33. Khatik.
34. Koli
35. Lohar.
36. Mazhabi.
37. Megh.
38. Nat.
39. Od.
40. Pasi.
41. Phrera.
42. Rehar.
43. Rehara.
44. Sansi.
45. Sapela.
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare.
47. Sarehde.
48. Sikligar.
49. Sipli.
50. Sirkiband.
51. Tell.
52. Thathiar or Thathera.

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi
2. Lols.
3. Muchi or Ravidas.
4. Namasudra.
5. Patni.
6. Sutradhar.
7. Yaithibi.

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Balti.
3. Bhuiimali.
4. Bhunar.
5. Chamar or Mochi.
6. Dandasi.
7. Dhenuar.
8. Dhoba.
9. Dual.
10. Dum.
11. Ghasi.
12. Gour.
13. Gunar.
14. Gur.
15. Gorang.
16. Jalia Kaibarta.
17. Kahar.
18. Kalindi.
19. Kan.
20. Kanda.
21. Kanugh.
22. Keot.
23. Khadit.
24. Kharia.
25. Khemcha.
26. Koch.
27. Koir.
28. Kol.
29. Kora.
30. Kotal.
31. Mahisyadas.
32. Mali.
33. Mehtor.
34. Musahar.
35. Namsudra.
36. Patni.
37. Sabar.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar.
2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects—Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata.
2. Gadabas.
3. Jatapus.
4. Kammara.
5. Kattunayakan.
6. Konda Dhoras.
7. Konda Kapus.
8. Kondareddis.
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu), Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikkiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
10. Kotla-Benthoo Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Palko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaiko.
11. Kulla.
12. Malis.
13. Manna Dhora.
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora.
15. Porja (Parangiperja).
16. Reddi Dhoras.
17. Rona, Rena.
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras.
19. Sugalis (Lambadis).
20. Yenadis.
21. Yerukulas.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
4. Hill Reddis.
5. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
6. Pardhan.
7. Thoti.

4. In the Agency tracts:—

1. Goudu (Goud).
2. Nayaks.
3. Valmiki.

ASSAM

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhol or Lyngngam).

7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—

- (i) Biate or Blete
- (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chongloi
- (iv) Doungel
- (v) Gamalhou
- (vi) Gangte
- (vii) Guite
- (viii) Hanneng
- (ix) Haokip or Haupit
- (x) Haolaj
- (xi) Hengna
- (xii) Hongsungh
- (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhola
- (xiv) Jongbe
- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Sairhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sithhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngreu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher

9. Man (Tai-Speaking)

10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes

11. Milkir

12. Any Naga tribes

13. Pawi

14. Synteng

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including:—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafia
5. Galong
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia

9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan
19. Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohara or Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia
24. Munda
25. Oraon
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumij

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Chollvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalla or Barodia

2. In Dangs District:—

Kunbi

3. In Surat District:—

Chaudhri

4. In Thana District:—

Koli Malhar

5. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—
Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas(b) In Kolaba District:—
Karjat, Khalepur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas(c) In Nasik District:—
Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals(d) In Poona District:—
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal(e) In Thana District:—
Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu Palghar, Umbergain, Jawhar and Mokhada talukasKoli Mahadev
or
Dongar Koli

6. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—
Akola, Raghuri and Sangamner talukas
(b) In Kolaba District:—
Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Pavel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran
(c) In Nasik District:—
Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas
(d) In Poona District:—
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas
(e) In Thana District:—
Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

7. In (1) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District,
(2) Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda District,
(3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bheria-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhattra
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including:—
Arakh or Arrakh
Agaria
Asur
Badi Maria or Bada Maria
Bhatola
Bhimma
Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Kollabhuti
Bhar
Bisonhorn Maria
Chota Maria
Dandami Maria
Dhuru or Dhurwa
Dhoba
Dhulia
Dorla
Gaiki
Gatta or Gatti
Gaita
Gond Gowari
Hill Maria
Kandra
Kalanga
Khatola
Koitari
Koya
Khirwar or Khirwara
Kucha Maria
Kuchaki Maria
Madia (Maria)
Mana
Mannewer
Moghya or Mogia or Monghya.
Mudia (Muria)
Nagarchi
Nagwanshi
Ojha.
Raj.
Sonjhari Jhareka
Thatia or Thotya
Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri.
16. Khairwar
17. Kharia
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
19. Kol
20. Kolam.
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
22. Korwa, including Kodaku
23. Majhwar
24. Munda
25. Nagesia or Nagasia
26. Nihal
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Babellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia

Thakur or Thakar including Ka Thakur
Ka Thakar,
Ma Thakur
and Ma Thakar

30. Parja.
31. Saonta or Saunta.
32. Sawar or Sawara.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
4. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
6. Pardhan.
7. Thot.

9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—
Siddi.

10. In Nesses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:—
1. Bharwad.
2. Charan.
3. Rabari.

11. In Zalawad District:—
Padhar.

12. In Kutch District:—
1. Bhil.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—
1. Kadar.
2. Irular or Irulan.
3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan.

2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—
1. Eравалан.
2. Hill Pulaya.
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malakkuravan.
6. Malai Arayan.
7. Malai Pandaram.
8. Malai Vedan.
9. Malayam.
10. Malayayaray.
11. Mannan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

3. In Malabar district:—
1. Adiyan.
2. Arandan.
3. Kammara.
4. Kattunayakan.
5. Konda Kapus.
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga.
8. Kota.
9. Kudiyar or Melakudi.
10. Kurichchan.
11. Kurumans.
12. Maha Malasar.
13. Malasar.
14. Malayekandi.
15. Palliyan.
16. Paniyar.
17. Pulayan.

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
Kurumbas.

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
Marati.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandaur, Bhilsa (excluding Sironj sub-division), Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—
1. Gond.
2. Korku
3. Seharia.

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa Barwani, Raipur, Kharagone, Bhikangao and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tahsil of Sailana of the revenue district of Ratlam:—

Bhils and Bhilas including Barela, Patella and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh and Surguja districts, (2) Baibar tahsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of the Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of the Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Sanjari tahsils of the Durg district, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshangabad, Narsinhmhapur and Sohagpur tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Harosud tahsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bhandra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the Raipur district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bheria-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond, including—
 - Arakh or Arrakh
 - Agaria.
 - Asur.
 - Badi Maria or Bada Maria.
 - Bhatola.
 - Bhimina.
 - Bhuta, Kollabhuta or Kollabhuti.
 - Bhar
 - Bisonhorn Maria.
 - Chota Maria.
 - Dandami Maria.
 - Dhuru or Dhurwa.
 - Dhoba.
 - Dhulia.
 - Dorla.
 - Gaiki.
 - Gatta or Gatti.
 - Gaita.
 - Gond Gowari.
 - Hill Maria.
 - Kandra.
 - Kalanga.
 - Khatola.
 - Koitar.
 - Koya.
 - Khirwar or Khirwara.
 - Kucha Maria.
 - Kuchaki Maria.
 - Madia (Maria).
 - Mana.
 - Mannewer.
 - Moghya or Mogia or Monghya.
 - Mudia (Muria).
 - Nagarchi.
 - Nagwanshi
 - Ojha.
 - Raj.
 - Sonjhari Jhareka.
 - Thatia or Thotya.
 - Wade Maria or Wade Maria.
13. Halba or Halbi.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chattri.
16. Khairwar.
17. Kharia.
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
19. Kol.
20. Kolam.
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondyea.
22. Korwa, including Kodaku.
23. Majhwar.
24. Munda
25. Nagesia or Nagasia.
26. Nihal.
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad.
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti.
29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia.
30. Parja.
31. Saonta or Saunta.
32. Sawar or Sawara.

4. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhil.
4. Biar or Biyar.
5. Bhumiya including Bheria and Paitha.
6. Gond, including Pathari.
7. Khairwar including Kondar.
8. Koi (Dahait).
9. Majhi.
10. Mawasi.
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubuter.
12. Panika.
13. Pao.
14. Sahariya.
15. Saur.
16. Sonr.

5. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhilala.
3. Gond or Daroi
4. Karku.
5. Keer.
6. Kol.
7. Mogia.
8. Pardhi.
9. Saharia, Sosia or Sor.

6. In Sironj sub-division of Bhilsa district:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhil Mina.
3. Damor, Damaria.
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia).
5. Mina.
6. Sehria, Sahariya.

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar.
2. Irular.

2. Throughout the State *except* Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adiyan.
2. Aranadan.
3. Kammara.
4. Kattunayakan.
5. Konda Kapus.
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga.
8. Kota.
9. Kudiyar or Melakudi.
10. Kurichchan.
11. Kurumans.
12. Maha Malasar.
13. Malasar.
14. Malayekandi.
15. Mudugar or Muduvan.
16. Palliyan.
17. Paniyan.
18. Pulayan.
19. Sholaga.
20. Toda.

3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts:—

- Maleyali.

4. In Coimbatore district and Tirunelveli district *except* Shencottah taluk):—

- Kaniyan or Kanyan.

5. In Nilgiris district:—

- Kurumbas.

6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Erawallan.
2. Hill Pulaya.
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malakkuravan.
6. Malai Arayan.
7. Malai Pandaram.
8. Malai Vedan.
9. Malayan.
10. Malayarayar.
11. Mannan.
12. Muthuvan.
13. Palleyan.
14. Palliyar.
15. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
16. Uraly.
17. Vishavan.

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Gowdalu
2. Hakkipikki
3. Hasalaru
4. Iruliga
5. Jenu Kuruba
6. Kadu-Kuruba
7. Malalkudi.
8. Maleru
9. Soligaru

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati.
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadla Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichinchir and Phanee Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

3. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Bhil
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
5. Thoti

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga
10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyan
19. Panlyan
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda

5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
Kaniyan or Kanyan.

6. In South Kanara district:—
Marati

7. In Coorg district:—

1. Korama
2. Kudlya
3. Kuruba
4. Maratha
5. Meda
6. Yerava

ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhulya or Bhuyan
7. Bhumis
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia or Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Cherchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia or Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
35. Kolha.
36. Koli, including Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis.
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatyra
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara
60. Shabar or Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi
2. Swangla
3. Bhot or Bodh

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.

4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchl, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.
4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—
 1. Gond
 2. Korku
 3. Seharia

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho
2. Kora
3. Lodha, Kheria or Kharia
4. Mal Pahariya
5. Munda
6. Orason
7. Santal

2. Throughout the State except the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

3. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo
2. Chakma
3. Garo
4. Hajang
5. Lepcha
6. Magh
7. Mahali
8. Mech
9. Mru
10. Nagesia
11. Rabha

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Karmali
14. Kharwar
15. Khond
16. Kisan
17. Korwa
18. Lohara or Lohra
19. Mahli
20. Parhaiya
21. Sauria Paharia
22. Savar"

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jod, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chotha
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Palte
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema.
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Lushai
2. Mag
3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—
 - (i) Balte
 - (ii) Belalhut
 - (iii) Chhalya
 - (iv) Fun
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangtel
 - (vii) Khareng
 - (viii) Khephong
 - (ix) Kuntel
 - (x) Laifang
 - (xi) Lentei
 - (xii) Mizel
 - (xiii) Namte
 - (xiv) Paitu, Palte
 - (xv) Rangchan
 - (xvi) Rangkhole
 - (xvii) Thangluya
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Chaimal
7. Halam
8. Khasia
9. Bhutia
10. Munda including Kaur
11. Orang
12. Lepcha
13. Santal
14. Bhil
15. Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera
16. Jamatia
17. Noatia
18. Riang
19. Uchai

THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands".

APPENDIX VII

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free

from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standards for height and chest girth, without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Height Chest girth Expansion
(fully expanded)

(1) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments	5 ft.	33"	2"
(2) Indian Police Service	5'-5"	33"	2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Tribals, etc. whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33—35, 34—36, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) **General.**—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) **Visual Acuity.**—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments

The candidate will be examined with the apparatus and according to the method prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision.

Other Services

Snellen's test types will be used for the test for distant vision, without glasses at a distance of 20 feet, and for the test for near vision without glasses at any distance selected by the candidate.

N.B.—No candidate will be accepted for appointment whose standard of vision does not come upto requirements specified below without the use of the contact glasses. (A contact glass or lens is defined as a glass shell, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye, a layer or liquid being interposed between the lens and the cornea. The meaning of the

word "glasses" wherever used in these Regulations is to be interpreted as not covering "contact glasses").

	Naked Eye		Corrected with Glasses		Near Vision	
	Better	Worse	Better	Worse	Better	Worse
1. Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Departments.	6/12	6/18	6/6	6/9	0.6	0.6
2. I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit & Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Income-tax Service (Cl. I), Indian Postal Service (Cl. I) and the Central Sectt. Service Grade III.	6/60	6/60	6/6	6/12	0.8	1.0
3. Indian Police Service.	6/12	6/24	6/6	6/9	0.6	0.8

NOTE: (1) In respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above:—

- Myopia in the above standards should not exceed 4D.
- Manifest Hypermetropia should not exceed +1.5D.
- In cases with error of refraction above 2D Ophthalmoscopic examination should be conducted to detect any progressive morbid changes of the choroid or retina.

NOTE: (2) In respect of services mentioned at 2 above:

There will be no standards for Myopia but for Myopia over 6D fundus examination must be conducted to eliminate presence of any progressive disease.

NOTE: (3) For candidates over 27 years of age examined for services mentioned at 2 above the following standards will apply:—

Better eyes Worse eyes

Distant Vision	without glasses.	No standard.	No standards.
	Corrected with glasses	6/6	6/18

Colour Perception

A.—Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and the Indian Police Service.

The candidate will be examined for Colour Knowledge, either with the Edridge Green Lantern or Ishihara's Colour Charts. Any defect in colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

B.—Other Services

Inability to distinguish the principal colours will not be regarded as a cause for rejection but the fact will be noted in the proceedings and the candidate will be informed.

(iv) Night Blindness

Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and The Indian Police Service.

The candidate's night vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 vision with both eyes open with or without glasses will be rejected, if under the conditions of the Night Blindness Tests, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

(v) Field of Vision

(a) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

The field of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(b) All other services.

Each eye must have a full field of vision as tested by hand movements.

7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level: they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria, the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is re-

mediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;

- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate the Medical Board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

(a) *Candidate's statement and declaration*

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full (in block letters).....
2. State your age and birth place
3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, splitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis?

Or

- (b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?
4. When were you last vaccinated?
5. Have you or any of your near relation been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma, fits, epilepsy, or insanity?
6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause?
7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death
Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of Sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk

of losing the appointment and, if appointed, or forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) *Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination*

1. General development: Good..... Fair..... Poor.....

Nutrition: Thin..... Average..... Obese..... Height (without shoes) Weight..... Best Weight..... When?..... Any recent change in weight?.....; Temperature.....

Girth of Chest:—

(1) (After full inspiration).

(2) (After full expiration).

2. Skin: Any obvious disease.....

3. Eyes:

(1) Any disease

(2) Night blindness

(3) Defect in colour vision.....

(4) Field of vision

(5) Visual acuity

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	with glasses	Strength of glasses
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Sph. Cyl. Axis.

Distant Vision R.E.
L.E.

Near Vision R.E.
L.E.

Hypermetropia R.E.
(Manifest) L.E.

4. Ears: Inspection Hearing: Right Ear
Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid

6. Condition of teeth

7. Respiratory System: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?

If yes, explain fully.....

8. Circulatory System:
(a) Heart: Any organic lesions?..... Rate:
Standing.....

After hopping 25 times.....
2 minutes after hopping.....

(b) Blood Pressure: Systolic..... Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen: Girth..... Tenderness.....
Hernia.....

(a) Palpable: Liver Spleen.....
Kidneys Tumours

(b) Hemorrhoids Fistula

10. Nervous System: Indications of nervous or mental disabilities

11. Loco-Motor System: Any abnormality

12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc.

Urine Analysis:
(a) Physical appearance..... (b) Sp. Gr.....
(c) Albumin (d) Sugar.....
(e) Casts (f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit?

President
Member.....

Place
Date